WASHINGTON.

LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND POREVER, ONE AND IMSEPARABLE."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1864.

IRREGULAR RECRUITING.

Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his re cent able and interesting message to the Legislature of that State, advocates at considerable length and with much earnestness the policy of allowing the State to recruit her wasted regiments and fill up new ones within the limits of the so-called Secaded States, where, he adds, " men are abundant and civil employment is deficient." The people of Massachusetts having, he urges, sent into the field one man at least out of every three of her enrolled militia at some time or another since the war began, and having spent for the service already not less than \$15,000,000, including municipal expenditures, but not including the national taxation, may now be permitted to suggest any measure of justice "tending to preserve her industry, her ability to be useful to the country, and yet to swell the ranks of the national armies." And such a "measure of justice" he supposes himself to find in the expedient indicated, the righteousness and utility of which he enforces by the following con-

'Every man she might thus induce to join her ranks would be one civilian saved to the national industry, one oldier added to the army of the Union, one the less possible victim of rabel conscription, one Union man of th South enjoying, in the form of a Massachusetts bount some compensation for the waste and want with which trebellion had visited him. Now, whether white men nen, why should we not be permitted to invite the pecuniary advantages of a remunerative service? V tracting whatsoever supports them? And how could it mission be more actively prosecuted of disabusing misi formed Southern men, and spreading over the South, no ruined by an insolent aristocracy, the principles of the Democratic North? I venture to suppose that the opportunity offered to any inhabitants of disloyal States of serving in the r-giments of the patriotic Free-S-ate volunteers of being helped and relieved by their hounties. of being helped and relieved by their bounties, of march-ing under their tried and experienced commanders, shoul-der to shoulder with their intelligent veterans of the rank and file, would be the beginning of one of the many moral victories of the war. This measure, already proposed in Congress, of permitting all the Loyal States to recruit for their volunteer corps in those States to which no contingent are assigned, I respectfully submit, deserves the support of the Legislature of Massachusetts."

We think the Governor has failed to take a com prehensive view of the problem in question when he looks upon the field reclaimed from the "grasp of rebel usurpation" as simply a recruiting ground for the benefit and relief of the Loyal States. Nor it, a very unilateral transaction, in which the procan this matter of military duty be regulat d in fits are mainly on the side of Massachusetts If respect to the proportion of their arms-bearing copor people affoat in the world," because, as population who are engaged in lucrative branches of productive industry. Yet to this extent Gov. Andrew pushes his principle when he says:

"Whenever one community can furnish volunteers for our armies, and other communities can afford to pay them to come, but cannot afford to spare their own men from their own industry, the simplest political economy teaches the wastefulness of refusing to allow these balances to be adjusted by the laws of supply and demand. Not to do so seems to me, as it would seem in mechanics, to reject the use of the lever, and to insist on moving all bodies by a

The practical application of such a doctrine, stated as it is without limitations or reservations, would imply that a wealthy manufacturing State like Massachusetts might properly go into the market, even within loyal States less opulent in the arts than herself, for the purpose of buying men to do military duty in her name and behalf, thus leaving her own inhabitants at leisure to pursue their vocations without interruption, and to reap an undue share of the pecuniary advantages resulting from profitable contracts to supply the army; for the Governor argues that his principle holds good "wherever one community can furnish volunteers for our armies and the other communities can afford to pay for them." Illinois, for instance, with her comparative redundance of males not employed in lucrative callings, can afford to furnish men, while Massachusetts, with her wealth and productive industry, can afford to pay for them. And such being the case, the Governor of Massachusetts ought to be free, in accordance with his theory, to purvey recruits within Illinois. But Gov. YATES, of the latter State, does not see the matter in this light, for it having come to his knowledge that certain persons were acting on the plan advocated by the Governor of Mass chusetts, he recently issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of "any and all persons recruiting white or black men in that State for companies or regiments in other States."

Not to say that the plan of Gov. Andrew, as proposed by him with reference to the "Seceded States," proceeds on the assumption that these States, as States, have no duty of military service. and lie as mere waste territory within which the loyal States may go to buy troops, we submit that there is an additional reason why this policy should not be adopted. .It would be attended with obvious practical injustice and inequality, because its enforcement would throw upon the communities within which it is proposed to earry on this recruiting the burden and misery of a helpless and dependent population, which would necessarily be left by the absorption of the arms-bearing blacks into the ranks of another State, whose citizens would thus be relieved not only from military service, but from the charge of meeting the destitution created by such service in the families of the poor.

We all remember that in the month of September, 1862, Major Bolles, of Massachusetts, then serving on the staff of Gen. Dix, addressed a communication to Governor Andrew, stating that at that date there were "large numbers of contrabands' in the immediate vicinity of Fortress Monroe whose prompt removal from that vicinity was very desirable for reasons both military and humane." This note enclosed a letter from the Secretary of War, under date of September 19th, wiving to Gen. Dix permission to enter into corre- to be unbroken even now. The Austrian proposal to the pondence and the authority to make arrangements | Federal Diet that the Prince of Augustenberg be imme with the Executives of the several Northern States for the purpose indicated. In an additional communication from Major Bolles, addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, under date of October to the island of Funen. 6th, the former, after giving further details upon and secure neighborhood was an imperative duty."

Thus approached by the proper military autho-

name of humanity to the "loyal blacks," Gov. Andrew replied as follows:

Andrew replied as follows:

"I cannot bring myself to do any thing to take away from the command under Gen. Dix this great reserved force, as I know you would find it if you would but use it. If you are attacked let the blacks fight to preserve their freedom. They are needed. If any thing could strengthen my previous opinions on this point it would be just such facts as you narrate in your letter. If the negroes have wives and children to fight for in addition to their freedom they will not show themselves insensible to the motives which have inspired all other races. It is one of their rights to strike for their dearest other rights, as all races have done. I should welcome every blow of theirs which might at once carry succor to a patriot, death to a traitor, confusion to their slanderers, renewed life to their own veins, and victory to our fig.

"Contemplating, however, the possibility of their removal, permit me to say that the Northern States are, of all places, the worst presible to select for an asylum. These poor people, affoat upon the world, are inhabitants of a Southern climate, and have habits and are subject to needs and to peculiarities of physical constitution accordingly. Where then is the prudence or the humanity of subjecting them at once to the rigors of our northern sky, in the winter season, with the moral certainty of inflicting extreme suffering, resulting probably in disease and death If their removal is definitely determined upon, I would take the liberty of suggesting for the asylum some Union foothold in the South—as Hilton Head—where they could retain their health, be trained as soldiers, and their labor be rendered economically available. For them to come here for encampment or asylum would be to come as paupers and sufferers into a strange land and a climate trying even to its habitués, as a swarm of homeless wanderers migrating without purpose, and not to the wilderness where even to its habitués, as a swarm of homeless wanderers migrating without purpose, and not to the wilderness wher the strong arm would suffice for maintenance, but to busy community where they would be incapable of self help—a course certain to demoralize themselves and en danger others." As in the year 1862 Governor Andrew could

not "bring himself to do any thing to take away from the command of Gen. Dix the great reserved force" that was to be found in blacks fighting for their wives and children on their own soil and in their own neighborhood, he must see the impropriety of advocating a different policy at the present time, as it would take away from our Generals in the field what he calls their "reserved force." and which Gen. Thomas is popularly supposed to be organizing, under the direction of the War Department, as rapidly as circumstances will permit If in the year 1862 the Governor had given asylum to the suffering and endangered contrabands at Fortress Monroe, he might have properly recruited from among them any able-bodied men in their number, as in that case the responsibility of sustaining and supporting the dependents left behind would have lain too obviously at the door of Massachusetts to be neglected. But to refuse hospitality to the blacks of the South in 1862 from the fear of finding them an incumbrance on the State, and then to propose in 1864 to go among the blacks of the South for the purpose of enlisting soldiers without the usual burdens entailed by such enlistments, seems to us, to say the least of the way he proposes, by a simple balancing of ac- there be any force in the logic of Gov. Andrew counts between communities differently situated in when he refused the rights of a ylum to these "inhabitants of a Southern climate," they would find Massachusetts too cold for them, he must admit that it would be a curious solecism in politics and geography to enroll these "children of the sun" among the titular military offspring of the "frozen North." The eternal fitness of things is general election in Louisiana with a view to restoring the clearly against his pleasant project.

There is another branch of this subject which has peculiar interest to the people of the District of Columbia. It is known that, in accordance with orders from the War Department, colored men are prohibited from leaving this District at the instance of foreign crimping agents, for the purpose of enlisting in the army at any other place. By this order the military authorities are required to prevent colored men going North for that purpose, and to arrest all parties who shall aid or abet them in so doing.

This regulation of the Department is entirely proper and just. The people of this District, alone among the Territories of the Union, (for the retary of War to see justice done in the premises. This he has done, and in doing it he is no less entitled to the support of all fair-minded men than to the thanks of the people of the District. Our assessed quota under the last call of the Government is exceedingly heavy, and would become intolerable if at the same time while we are called to sustain an undue share of the burdens of the impoverished black population that has flowed in upon us, we are to be deprived by other communities of any facilities their number may afford for the Constitution will be held on the first Monday of April. filling up our military contingent. To state the 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delegates, and the details of election will be announced in subproposition is to expose the inequality and injustice of the measure proposed at the expense of the
people of this District. Nothing but the most intonse selfishness could blind the perceptions of
men to the inequality of the policy they advocate
when they arraign the conduct of the Secretary of
War simply because he endeavors to procure for
the records of the District that protection which proposition is to expose the inequality and injusthe people of this District that protection which the Governors of the several States are swift to claim for the inhabitants thereof.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Columb's arrived at St. Johns on Sunday

The Holstein question continues to be very exciting The Danish Government has called out fourteen thousand veteran troops, and the King in a recent proclamation says that the motto of "Honor to the Country" shall be upheld by force of arms if necessary at any sacrifice. Meantime the Danish troops had evacuated Holstein, including the six villages north of the Elder, which are geographi cally part of Schleswig, but had been incorporated with

The London Times says that peace can hardly be said diately summoned to leave the Duchies was rejected by vote of nine to seven. It is the general belief in Copenhagen that the French and English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters. Large reinforcements will

The address to Napoleon was introduced in the French the matter, added that "their removal to a friendly Legislature on the 4th. It expresses the hope that bene ficial results may speedily be derived by France from the Chinese and the Mexican expeditions. It is very pacific in tone towards Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the tities, and carnestly invoked on the subject in the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

We understand that the first volume of the diplomatie correspondence of the State Department for 1863, as transmitted to Congress with the annual message of the President, is now ready for distribution. As soon as it is placed in our hands we shall, as in former years, proceed to make selections from its contents for the purpose of placing our readers in possession of the most important papers which during the past year have emanated from the distinguished Secretary of State, charged as he has been with the discussion of topics among the most delicate and complicated which it ever fell to the lot of a statesman to handle. In the mean time we direct the attention of our readers to an interesting abstract of these documents, as found in a preceding column of to-day's paper. The present condition of our foreign relations is believed to be in every respect satisfactory, and when we consider the solicitudes which at different periods in our recent history have filled the hearts of the most hopeful with alarm at the prospect of danger from this quarter, we are sure that all will concur in congratulating Mr. SEWARD on the success which has attended his administration of the Department of State at this time of unexampled difficulty, the extraordinary exigencies of which, if sometimes less patent to the public apprehension within the sphere of his duties than in that of some other Departments of the Government, have been inferior to none in their magnitude, as none have by their successful issue tended more directly to a happy solution of the great problem on which the ener gies of the nation are concentrated

THE TOBACCO OF FOREIGNERS Among the diplomatic papers recently laid before Con gress is the following Executive order relative to tobacc in this country owned by foreign Governments:

EXECUTIVE MANSION. EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 10, 1863
In consideration of the peculiar circumstances and amity deemed to be due to freindly Powers, any tobacco in the United States, belonging to the Government either of France, Austria, or any other State with which this country is at peace, and which tobacco was purchased and paid for by such Government prior to the fourth day of March, 1861, may be exported from any port of the United States under the supervision and upon the responsibility of the naval officers of such Governments, and in conformity to such regulations as may be presented by the Secretary of State of the United States, and not o her ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A STATE ELECTION FOR LOUISIANA.

By the steamer Morning Star, arrived at New York, we ave news from New Orleans to the 12th instant.

The weather there had been very cold and wet for sevral days prior to the 12th. The trees in the city were crystallized with ice for nearly a week. Heavy frosts are reported in the vicinity of the city and on the coast Throughout the State the weather had been colder dur ing the last month than has been known for many years

The occupation of Indianola, Texas, by Gen. Warren without opposition, is confirmed.

The town of Madisonville, (La.) on the north side Lake Pontchartrain, has been captured, also without resistance, and garrisoned by fifteen hundred national troops, under Col. Kimball, of the 12th Maine.

The most important news brought by this arrival is cor tained in the following proclamation of Gen BANKS for a State to the Union:

PROCLAMATION. Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, January 11, 1864. To the People of Louisiana.

I. In pursuance of authority vested in me by the Pre-sident of the United States, and upon consultation with many representative men of different interests, being fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisians to the Union. I invite the loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote in public affairs, as hereinafter prescribed, to assemble in the election precincts designated by law, or at such places ary, 1864, to cast their votes for the election of State officers herein named, viz: I. Governor; 2. Lieutenant Governor; 3. Secretary of State; 4. Treasurer; 5. At orney General; 6. Superintendent of Public Instruction; 7. Auditor of Public Accounts; who shall when elected, for the time being, and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil government of the State, under the Constitution and laws of Louisiana, except so District has been judicially declared to be a Torritory,) have been called to furnish their contingents to the army of the United States, and, as we have no Governor to protect us I ke Illinois and other States in which such irregular recruiting has been forbidden, it was incumbent on the Section of Wasters and was incumbent on the Section of Ibases sustained by enlistments or other authorized acts of the Government.

rized acts of the Government.

II. The oath of allegance prescribed by the Presiden's proclamation, with the condition affixed to the elective franchise by the Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute the qualification of voters in this election. Officers elect-ed by them will be duly installed in their offices on the

th day of March, 1864.

III. The registration of voters, effected under the direction of the Military Governor and the several Union Associations, not inconsistent with the preclamation of other orders of the President, are confirmed and approved IV. In order that the organic law of the State may be made to conform to the will of the people, and harmonize with the spirit of the age, as well as to maintain and preserve the accient landmarks of civil and religious liberty.

the Union, and its power to the people; to restore their ancient and unsurpassed prosperity; to enlarge the scope of agricultural and commercial industry, and to extend and confirm the dominion of rational liberty. It is not within human power to accomplish these results without some sacrifice of individual prejudices and interests. Problems of State too complicate for the human mind have been solved by the national cannon. In great civil convulsions the agenty of strife enters the souls of the in properties well as the suits. The steamship Columb's arrived at St. Johns on Sunday evening, with two days later news from Europe. She left Galway on the 5th instant.

It is again confidently asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has positively accepted the throne of Mexico, that the understanding between him and Napoleon was perfect, and that capitalists are ready to back him to any amount. It is said that he will soon visit Paris, and will start for Mexico in March, with strong reinforcements of French troops.

green, and then by a Convention which will confirm th action of the people, and recognise the principles of free-dom in the organic law. This is the wish of the Presi-dent. The anniversary of Washington's birth is a fit day for the commencement of so great a work. The immortal Father of his Country was never guided by a more just and benignant spirit than that of his successor in office, the President of the United States. In the hour of trial

Louisiana, in the opening of her history, sealed the in tegrity of the Union by conferring upon its Government the Valley of the Mississippi. In the war for independence upon the sea she crowned a glorious struggie against the drat maritime Power of the world by a victory unsurpassed in the annals of war. Let her people new annuance to the world the coming restoration of the Union, in which the ages that follow us have a deeper interest than our own, by the organization of a free government, and her fame will be immortal.

N. P. BANKS, Major General Commanding.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, a well known composer of Et : opean melodies, died in New York last week. The mes popular of his melodies was "The Old Folks at Home." He has written many more, however, bota Ethiopian and cotimental. "On Susannah," "Old Dog Tray," "Nel y Bly," "Kentucky Home," "Katy Darling," "Lill, Dale," "Nellie was a Lady," "Hazel Dell," &c. were of

THE NAVAL ENGINEERING.

head to the pamphlet of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, purporting to be an "exposure" of the condition of the Navy, we had no intention to take side in any issues of a personal character between him and Mr. Isherwood. We were simply concerned with his animadversions on the conduct of the Navy Department-animadversions which, if they were just, might well excite alarm and misgiving. But it seemed to us on a perusal of his representations that Mr Dickerson had evidently spoken under the influence of profound personal antipathies, rather than with the sobriety which subserves the cause of free discussion and egitimate inquiry. As his representations derive their weight from his reputed experience in the matters on which he treats, it seems only just to cite from a Detroit ontemporary the following testimony on this point :

"We had hoped to make room in this issue, and will certainly do so speedily, for a complete exposition of the mechanical quackery of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, who figured so conspicuously as counsel and prosecutor in the Sickles cut off case, recently tried in Washington, and which has been used, not only to bring Mr. Isherwood, the Chief Engineer of the Navy, into contempt and ridicule, but as a political weapon against the Navy Department and the Administration. We do not know that Mr. Isherwood is a political weapon against the Navy Department and the Administration. We do not know that Mr. Isherwood is the best man for the position, and if he is not, we hope he will be removed without hesitation, but no engineer should be convicted upon the testimony of Dickerson. Detroit knows something of this man, to its cost. In July, 1856, he contracted to furnish our city water-works with a pumping engine of a new model and wonderful capacity. The engine was not delivered for acceptance until May, 1861, when it entirely failed to meet the specifications, was abandoned by the contractors, and our Board of Water Commissioners were compelled to take it down and order a new engine of an approved pattern. This machine was a new engine of an approved pattern. This manner of a constructed upon false principles, and was an entire fail-ure; and in the transaction he proved himself to be a thorough imposter. The exposure of him to which we refer a most thorough, and although long is very entertain-ing reading, as our readers will testify. It happens fortuing reading, as our readers will testify. It happens fortu-nately that at the very moment when his testimony and speech, which have been printed in pamphlet form, were attaining their widest publicity, a most successful trial of the fast steamers built by the Navy Department in 1863 has been made, thus practically refuting the chief point that Dickerson has made against the management of the Navy Department.'

The facts in regard to the "pumping engine" for which Mr. Dickerson contracted with the Water Commissioners of Detroit are, it is said, briefly as follows: Contracting to put up an engine which would exceed the working of any other engine by fifty per cent.. His machinery, when finally completed, instead of producing the promised 150,000,000 gallons as it should have done according to the erms of the contract, yielded only 40,000,000-a rate of performance which fell so far below the programme that he Water Commissioners looked elsewhere for a machin ist and entered legal proceedings against Mr. Dickerson to ecover damages in the premises. We state these facts as elonging to the history of the case, and not for controversial purposes.

THE SPEED OF NAVAL VESSELS.

At a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Comnerce on Saturday last Mr. BLUNT read the following mofficial letter from the First Assistant Secretary of the NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JAN. 13, 1864.

George W. Blunt, Esq., New York.

My DEAR SIR: The charges against the Navy Depart-

ment for building slow steamers is best answered by a comparative public trial, and I am authorized by the Sec-retary to make arrangements to run one of our vessels against the fastest sea-going side-wheel steamer in the country, foreign or American. The Adriat c, Illinois, Fulton, Eagle, and some of the Cunard line, are I believe in New York at this time. The Eutaw, one of the only class of side-wheel steamers constructed by this Department and known as double end is now at the Washington savy yard, and will be sent around to New York if a race can be arranged. Her tonnage is 974, and her dranght eight teet six inches; she will run against the same ton-nage and draught in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water. Very respectfully,

Mr. Grinnell was opposed to receiving a letter addressed to an individual. A discussion ensued, Mr. Blunt maintaining that the Navy Department had been much misrepresented, while other gentlemen declared that our steam navy was a failure. The Chamber adjourned at nalf-past one o'cleck without transacting any further

A BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED

The Navy Department has official information of the lestruction of the new and swift steamer Dara off mington, on the 6th instant. It was her first trip. She was chased off by the Montgomery and Aries, ran herself ashore above Georgetown, bilged, filled, and became a complete wreck. This makes the twentieth steamer which has been destroyed or captured by the Wilmington blockaders since the middle of July last, making an average loss of one steamer for every nine day, to the blockade runners, under whose discouraging losses illegal trade with Wilmington is rapidly diminishing. Her carge is represented by the rebels to have been very valuable, consisting of military goods.

A private letter from the squadron, in alluding to the capture of the steamer Dare, says :

"The crew run her ashore thirteen miles north of Georgetown light, South Carolina, and escaped. Boats' rews from the Montgomery and Aries boarded and burnt the steamer. A boat's crew from the Aries was swamped on leaving her, and Acting Master Pendleton, of the Montcomery, in attempting to save them, was thrown on the The men captured were Acting Master Pendleton, Eng neer George M. Smith, and seventeen of the crew of the Montgomery; Captain's Clerk Parkman and one Eusign and seven of the crew of the Aries."

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

Richmond papers have been received which contain ebel telegraphic reports from Charleston ranging from the 2d to the 14th instant. They are as follows:

CHARLESTON, JAN. 2 -Affairs are about as usual. The enemy are at work to-day repairing the damages caused by the storm. Most of their vessels went round to the tono. The Ironsides and four Monitors rode out the gale. The enemy fired two shots over Sumter yesterday vening at subset—baving done which they respectfully lowered their flag at the report of Sumter's evening gun. There has been no further shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 3 -The enemy fired twelve shots at e city between three and four o'clock this afternoon. Our batteries replied, and the firing lasted about an hour.
Tue Yankees appear to be making reconnoiseances, with
the supposed view of effecting another landing. A largenumber of tents are observable on Cole's island. Every thing indicates active movements in this quarter.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4 .- The First North Carolina Hosoital was destroyed by fire this mo ning. The patients were safely removed and all stores, medicines, furniture. &c. saved. No other news of importance. There has been no firing to-day. The Yankees are still working on beir batteries. CHARLESTON, JAN 6 .- There is no news to-day. A

ew shots were exchanged between the batteries. weather is cold and rainy. CHARLESTON, JAN. 11 -Three shells this morning and six this afterneon wer; thrown into the city. On the 10th eighteen shells were thrown into the city. The enemy

ave of ened two more embrasures, one bearing on the city and one ou James Island. CHARLESTON, JAN 13 -The bombardment of the city has been continuous since the last report. A large num-ber of transports filled with troops have been observed

CHARLESTON, JAN. 14 -The enemy have kept up lively shelling all day Since Tuesday night four hundred and seventy-one shells have been thrown at the city, causng some damage but no casualties. The enemy have unmasked two or three more Parrott guns at Fort Gregg The shelling is still heavy this evening.

going south. It is reported there is an increased fleet at

A rebel despatch from Russellville (Tenn.) dated the 12th instant says that the bridge over Holston river has been completed, and that the bridge over Watauga will be ompleted next week.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. HARPER'S FERRY, JAN. 17, P. M .- Despatches from len. Kelley state that Major Cole, of the Maryland cavalry, has returned to his headquarters from a scout to Leesburg and vicinity, and that the report of Gen. Stuart being here, with a large cavalry force for the purpose of an attack on Point of Rocks, or any other place in the Gov rament possession, is entirely unfounded, not an armed rob I being seen or heard of as being within forty miles of that vicinity.

FROM LATE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond Sentinel contains a long editorial or North Carolica affairs, in which it says:

"The papers located at Releigh rarely fail to publish "The papers located at Rsleigh rarely fail to publish every gloomy article and all intemperate accusations against our Government which any where appear. Their editorials inculcate the same sentiments as their selections. In addition, they contain frequent denunciation of the secessionists, who, they allege, brought on the war 'for no sufficient cause,' and they indulge in ceaseless accusations that North Carolina is not fairly or justly treated by the Confederate Government. Coupled with these, there are almost daily jeremiads over the horrors of war, the poor promise of our affairs, and the necessity of peace. One of these papers, now before u, says that the people of North Carolina 'want an honorable peace, of course; but North Carolina 'want an honorable peace, of course; but they are willing to accept any peace that a mejority will agree to,' &c. This is but the form in which it gives expression to its own opinions, and announces its readiness for reconstruction, for that is embraced in 'any peace'"

Do the people sauction the ends to which these teachings logically look?

THE QUESTION OF SUPPLIES. Under this heading the Raleigh "Progress" of the 22d

ultimo has the following; "Peace alone can prevent starvation! It is folly to talk to us about there being enough supplies in the country. Such is not the fact, and those who adhere to such a proposition will find out, when it is too late, that they have

een mistaken. "Confederate money is bad enough, we know; but the learth of provisions in the market is not caused by a want of confidence in the currency, but because the producers have nothing to bring in. Men who can commend means are gathering up gold, silver, bank notes, and treasury notes with which to buy pork in adjoining counties, and be thankful to get it upon the terms and for the hard sub-stance offered. How then will it be with those who have nothing but the pittance in Confederate money earned in sewing or other work? When the currency of the Government ceases to serve as a means of trade and will no longer buy what the soldiers and the people want, the army and the people will resolve them-selves into a mob, and those who have misled and ruined them will have to fly for their lives. Do our people real ze how near we are to this state of things? If not, let any citizen take a small sum of money and visit the city mar ket some cold morning.

"We tell the people and the authorities that the present condition of things cannot and will not last. The masses of the honest hard-working people have been deceived and misled long en ugh, and they will not suffer and endure missed long en ugn, and they will not stater and con-always. Peace they want, and peace they will have, if not upon such terms as the leaders who have betrayed them desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. The rich may house their meat and bread, but we tell them it will not remain with them unless the poor can be provided for. The muscle of the country will starve while there is bread in the land.

might obtain for us, would give us an abundance of al creature comforts at reasonable prices—would reward nonest toil with an abundant barvest; but war, a continurights, and make the many the slaves of the f-w.

"Every man who is now for war, in preference to decided steps by both Confederate and State authorities looking to peace, regardless of age or condition, should at once enter the army; for there is but one way in which once enter the army; for there is but one way in which our rain can be made thorough and complete, and that is to continue the war. We believe that a peace can be made that the world would consider tonorable, and that those who assume to rule us ought to take steps at once to make it, for enough has been said by the enemy to sat isfy all reasonable men that they would gladly remove the quarrel from the sword and refer it to the council champers and the council champers in favor of the best pasce that can be er. Though not in favor of the beat peace that can b made, we are in favor of an effort on the part of our au thorities to make a me peace, and the truckling miscreant who objects to this is a coward if he do not at ouce shouler his musket and march to the 'front.

We have said more than we intended on the question of supplies, but our contempt for stay-at-home secession ists is such that we can let no opportunity pass to abuse

CREOLES REJICTED AS SOLDIERS

In the rebel House of Representatives, December 29th, Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, introduced a bill to receive ato the military service all that portion of population in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida known as "Creoles."

Mr Dargan supported the bill in some remarks. He said the Creoles were a mixed-blooded race. Under the treaty of Paris in 1803, and the treaty of Spain in 1810, they were recognised as freemen. Many of them owned large estates, and were intelligent men. They were as much devoced to our cause as any class of men in the South, and were even anxious to go into service had applied to him to be received into service, and he had applied to Mr. Randolph, then Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph decided against the application, on the ground that it might furnish to the enemy a pretext of arming our slaves sgainst us. Some time after this he was sgain ap plied to by them, and he went to the present Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon, and laid the matter before him Mr Sedd on refused to entertain the proposition, on the ground authorities. To obviate this objection, Gen. Maury, at Mobile, soon afterwards represented their wishes to the War Department. Mr Seddon refused the offer of their services, on the ground that it would be incompati he position we occupied before the world; that it could

not be done. Mr Dargan said he differed with the Se retary of War He eared not for "the world" He cared ne more for their opinions than they did for ours. He was anxious to bring into service every free man, be he who he may, willing to strike for our cause. He saw no objection to employing Creoles; they would form a potent element in our army. In his district alone a brigade of them could be raised The crisis had been brought upon us by the enemy, and he believed the time would yet come when the question would not be the Union or no Union, but whether Sou hern men should be permitted to live at all In resisting subjugation by such a barbarous foe he was for employing all our available force. He would go further and say that he was for arming and putting the slaves nto the m litary service. He was in favor even of employing them as a military arm in the defence of the

A FIGHT IN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, and Judge Hanley, of Arkansas, members of the committee to investigate charges against the commis aries and quartermasters, came to blows in the committee room the other day. Mr. Foote it seems, laughed at some of the evidence choited Judge Hanley replied that he (Mr Foot) need not laugh. Foote said his laugh was an honest laugh at least. Judge Hanley said he doubted that. Some other bell gevent words passed, and Mr. Foote rose and struck him. Both elenched, an blows were given and received by both parties. Mr. Foote laid violent claim to Judge Hanley's shirt bosom, tearing it out from his bosom. Mr Commis sarry Northrep was knocked into one corner of the committee room like a man of rags, which he is not; committee tables were overturned and the recorded evidence sent hither and thither. More ink than blood was shed. The witnesses present in the room observed their neutrality, but strove to allay hostilities by seizing both of the combatants by their coattails and attempting their separation. Judge Hanley's coattail gave way in the struggle, involving severe loss on the wearer. Finally, both desisted, and the business of the committee pro ceeded.-Richmond Dispatch

THE PROSPECT.

The tone of all the Richmond journals is despondent The Whig especially calls vigorously for a "leader," and adda:

"There is a feeling abroad in the land that the great crisis of the war—the turning point in our fate—is tast approaching. Whether a crisis be upon us or not, there can be in the mind of no man who looks at the map o G orgia, and considers her geographical relations to the rest of the Confederacy, a single doubt that much of our future is involved in the result of the next apring cam paign in Upper Georgia.'

A REBEL GENERAL CAPTURED

The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the Army: NASHVILLE, JANUARY 17, 1864

Major Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: On the 4 h instant Gen. Vance made a rald towards Louisville and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Col. Palmer, who recaptured the vagous and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, one hundred and fifty saddle horses, and one hundred stand of arms. Vance, his Assistant Adjutant General, and one of his Inspector Generals, are among the prisoners cap U. S. GRANT, Major General.

It is stated that Hon John Minor Botts has been urged o accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia in the Congress at Washington. Also, that he has written a etter in response, stating in effect that he is unwilling to exept the honor intended to be conferred, hoping that b the time is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link between the North and the South. The let er is stated to be brief.

GENTS! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!-Call

CONGRESS ONAL

CONDUCT OF THE WAR

In the House of Representatives, on Monday,

the 18th instant-Mr. DAWSON submitted the following preamble and resolution, upon which he demanded the previous ques-

Whereas a great civil war like that which now afflic a the Whereas a great civil war like that which now affile a the United States is the most grievous of all national calamities, producing, as it does, spoliation, bloodshed anarchy, ubble debt efficial corruption, and private immoratiry, the American Government cannot rightfully wage such a war upon any portion of its propile excep for the sole purposes of vindesting the Constitution and laws and restoring both to their jut supremary; and whereas this broase, on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the American people, in the face of the world, solemaly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union with all the rights of the people and of the States unimpaired; and whereas in every war, especially to restare the Union with all the rights of the people and of the States unimpaired; and whereas in every war, especially in every war of invasion, and most particularly if it b acivil war between portions of the same country, the object of it ought to be cearry defined and he terms distinctly stat d upon which hosphities will cease, and the stranged armire of the Government should carry the Constitution and I was in one hand while they hold the sword in the oher, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two: Therefore.

Therefore,
Resolved That the President be required to make known Resolved. That the President be required to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the cauntry that whenever any State now in is surrection shall ubmit herself to the authority of the Federal Government as defined in the Constitution, all loss littles as a net her shall cease, as d such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local I we and instit to s, and her pe ple shall be guarantied in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the preample and resoluintion upon the table; which motion was decided in the

Affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley. John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Jocob B Blair Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall. Ambrose W. Clark. Freeman (lark, Cole, Crasswell, Henry Winter Davis, Thomas T. Davis, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot. Farnsworth. Feanton. Frank. Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss. A. W. Hubbard, Hulburd Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogg, Longyear, Loveloy, Marvin, McBride, Mo Lurg, McIndee, Samuel F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Daniel Morris, Amos Myera, Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill, Orth, Patterson. Pike Frice, William B. Randall. Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edw. H. Rollins. Schenck, Scofield. Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Elihu B Washburne, William B. Washburn, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridge—19.

NAY—Messrs James C. Allen. Ancona, Augustus C. Ealdwin, Bliss, Brooks, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Chanley, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton. Eddridge, English Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hail, Harding, Harrlington, Benjamin G. Harris, Herrick, Holman Hutchins, William Johnson, Kernan, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Wm. H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Pendleton, Robinson, Ross, John B. Stoele, Stiles, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood, and Yeaman—56. affirmative, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the concurrent resolution of the Sen-ate for the appointment of a joint committee on the conduct and expenditures of the present war, with an am

The resolution of the Senate provides that a joint comnities of three members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives be appointed to inquire into the conduct and expenditures of the present that they have power to send for persons and pap-re; to sit during the session of either House of Congress; and to employ a stenographer, at the usual rate of compensa-

The amendment reported by the House Committee proposed to strike out all of the Senate's resolution, after he word "war," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

word "war," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

And may further inquire into all the facts and circumstances of contracts and agreements already made, o that may be made, and such contracts and agreements hereafte to be made, prior to the final report of the committee by or with any department of the Government, in anywi-e connected with or growing out of the o e atious of the trovernment in suppressing the rebellion of ginst it or notation at the river and thority; and that the said committee shall have an horit to sit curify the sessions of either Hou e of Conness, and during the recess of Congress, and as such times and places as said committee shall do mittee shall do it further resolved. That the sid committee shall have power to send for persons and papers; and that the Sergent at Arms of the House or of the Senste, as the said committee may direct, shall attend in person, or by saistant the sittings of the said committee, and serve all sub-censes and the sensters and the sensters and the sensters and the sensters and the said committee and the sensters and serve all sub-censes.

into his han's by the committee p y the fees of all w thes and the necessary an's proper expenses of the committee. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved an addititional ection as an amendment to the resolution, as follow And be it further resolved, That the Speaker of the House, or the Vice President and President of the Senare, shall be authorized to issue subpenas to witnesses during the r cess of Congress upon the request of the committee, in the same mane as during the sessions of Congress, and said committee, shall have authority to report in either branch of Congress at

Mr. SCHENCK demanded the previous question, which

was seconded.

Mr COX appealed to gentlemen to allow an amendment to this amendment so as to make the committee stationary. They do not want this roving commission running all sumthe committee shall report at this session of Congress

Mr WASHBURNE said he had no control over the matter, the House having ordered the main quest b

Mr. COX. I ask unanimous consent. The object on this side of the House is to secure an investication.

Objection was made to the introduction of any further amendment. The amendment of Mr. WASHBURNE was then adopted, and the resolution, as amended, was also adopted.

RIGHTS OF THE STATES. Mr HARDING introduced the following resolution, and

upon it demanded the previous question: Resolved That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of

upon which the perfection and endurance of our political Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the resolution on the table : which motion was decided in the negative by the following

vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison. Ames, Ashley, John D. Baldwin, Eaxter, Beaman, Jacob B. Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Bromall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cole, Creswell Thomas T. Davis, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Elist. Farnsworth. Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper Hottehkiss, Asahsi W. Hubhard, Hulburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Francis W. Kellogs, Orlando, Kellogs, Loan, Longyear, Loveloy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, Celndoe, Samuel F. Miffer, Moorhead, Morrill, Daniel Morris Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill, Patterson, Perham. Pike, Pomeroy, Price, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Schenck, Smithers, Spading, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Elihu B. Washburne, William B. Washburn, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, and Woodbridgde.—73.

NAYS—Messrs, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Augustus C. Baldwin, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Hliss, Brooks, James S. Brown,

NAYS—Measrs, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona, Augustus C. Baidwin, Francis P. Biair, Jr., Hiss. Brooks, James S. Brown, Wm. G. Brown, Chanier, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Itali, Harding, Harrington, Benjamin G. Harris, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, William Johnson, Kernan, King, Knapp, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, William H. Miller, James R. Morris, Morrison, Amos Myors, Neison, Noble, John O'Neill, Orth, Pendiston, William H. Randall, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Ross, Scofield, Scott, Smith, John B. Steele, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webrier, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yesman—75.

The question recurring on ordering the previous ques-The resolution was then referred to the select comm ttee on the rebellions States by the following vote:

tee on the rebellions States by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames Arnold, Ashley, John D. Baldwin, Baxter, Beaman. Blaine, Jacob B Blair, Boutwell Boyd, Broomail, Ambross W. Clark, Freeman Ciark, Clay, Cole, Creswell, T. T. Davis, Dawes. Deming, Dixon. Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Enit., Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hotch-kiss, Asahel W. Hubbard, Hubburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Orlando Kellogg, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, Moclarg, McIndee, Samuel F. Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Daniel viorris, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Charles O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Edward H. Rollins, Scenerok Scofield, Shannon Smithers Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Ellin B. Washburne, Winder, Milson, Wildem, and Woodbridge.—83.

NAYS—Mosers, James C. Allen, William J. Allen, Ancona Augustus C. Baldwin Francis P. Blair, Brooks, James S. Brown, William G. Brown, Chanler, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgarton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hell, Harding, Harrington, Benjamin G. Harris, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, William Johnson, Kerman, King, Knapp Le Blond, Long, Maroy, McAllister, McDonson, Kerman, King, Knapp Le Blond, Long, Maroy, McAllister, McDonson, Nelson, Noble, John O'Neill, Pendleton, Raifferd, Wm. H. Randall, Robinson, James S. Rollins, Ross, Scott, Smith, John B. Steele, Stuart, Stiles, Strouse, Sweat, Tracy, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Chilton A. Whita, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, and Yeaman—68.

PERFECT AND UNALTERABLE LIBERTY. Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution, and moved

the previous question on its adoption; Whereas a most dealerate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and recurity of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and after extinction i Therefore, Resolved. That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unaiterable

The previous question was seconded, and the main Mr. J C ALLEN. Is it in order to move to refer the resolution to the committee on revolutionary S ates?
The SPEAKER. It is not; the main question baving

Mr. J C. ALLEN. Then I move to lay the resolution

The motion to lay on the table was rejected-year 27 The resolution was adopted—yeas 112, nays 16. Those

who voted in the negative are: A GENTS! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!—Call
and examine concthing urgently reeded by every perto or ten samples sent ferr, by mail, for twenty cents,
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dec 23—wly No. 170 Chatham Square, New York,